Evening Telegraph

(SUNDATS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payanle to the Carrier, and matted to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS, TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

WE yesterday briefly referred to a circular which has been issued by a respectable New York banking firm, which was intended for foreign circulation, and was carried abroad by the steamer Java. That circular says:-

"The further execution of all orders for the shipment of goods abroad is impeded by the difficulty in negotiating foreign exchange, caused by the unlawful and unwarrantable course pursued by the Treasury Department in hoarding up gold to an amount far beyond the requirements for Government expenditures, and with the sole result of promoting the interests of the gamblers in gold, to the great injury and embarrassment of the trade and commerce of the country. It is had enough for a poor, impoverished country, such as Great Britain was seventy years ago, to be compelled, from dire necessity, to suspend payment and submit to a depreciation of Government credit; but that such a country as this, the richest, the most prosperous, and the most powerful in the world, should voluntarily incur or submit to such degradation almost passes belief; and yet such is the case.

"The Secretary of the Treasury recently strongly urged Congress to pass an act to make the Five-twenty Government bonds payable in gold. Congress, however, not only did not respond to this call, but they adopted resolutions directly in opposition to it, prohibiting, in double violation of the plighted faith of the Government, the calling m or the legal-tender notes beyond a small specified nominal amount. These proceedings of Congress and the subsequent action of the Treasury can only be interpreted as contemplating the payment in a greatly depre-ciated currency of the Five-twenty bonds of 1862 falling due next May, which by existing laws are not payable in gold, nor even in legal-tender greenbacks—but only in notes of the National Banks. The Secretary has given semi-official notice that he will not seil gold unless the price should evince a tendency to reach 200. This, of course, exactly suits the gold speculators, who, by an extensive combination, are enabled to monopolize the greater part of the floating gold in the market, and compel the regular trade eather to purchase at present high rates in anticipation ot sales, or to borrow at 2@3 per cent. a month to enable them to realize their bills of exchange against shipments of produce. If the Secretary intended or wished to curtail speculation in gold, and to elevate the Government credit at home and abroat, the means are so obvious, and so completely within his reach that it is not easy to comprehend why he has not availed himself of them,"

-Our readers can form their own estimate of a house which, for the purpose of speculation, will send through all the foreign markets a statement the sole object of which is to injure the national credit and inspire a want of faith in Government bond. No terms of reprobation are sufficiently severe to express the utter contempt felt by not only every loyal but by every honorable man for he who would sacrifice his country's good name in order that a few thousand dollars might be put into his own pocket. The facts of the case, however, prove the falsehood of the statements in the circular.

The real condition of the case is that, at the time of the issues of the Five-twenties in 1862, the National Banking system had not been put in active operation; hence the charge that the bonds were to be converted into National Bank notes is simply impossi-When the Five-twenties were first placed upon the market, Secretary Chase was asked whether or not they would be ultimately redeemed in gold. He replied by quoting the established usage of the Government, and said that it had been the custom of the Department to redeem all coupon and registered bonds forming part of the funded or permanent debt of the United States in coin, and this usage had not been departed from. All Treasury notes and other obliga tions forming part of the temporary loan are payable and will be redeemed in United States notes until after the resumption o specie payments, when they also will be redeemed in coin or equivalent notes. The Five-twenty Sixes being payable twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, are considered as belonging to the funded or permanent debt; and so also are the twenty years' sixes, into which the three years' Seven-thirty notes are convertible. These bonds, therefore, according to the usage of the Governmen, are payable in coin.

Mr. McCulloch has not only reiterated the views of Mr. Chase, but has openly declared that the honor of the Government demands that the spirit as well as the letter of the law be complied with. We can, therefore, see no ground whatever for any anticipation of even such an inclination towards repudiation as the foreign circular hints at. That the law did not specify, in black and white, that the bonds were to be paid in gold, was due to the fact that but little anxiety was felt in their ultimate redemption, and that it was the interest which monopolized popular attention. The long and well-known usage of the Department rendered it unnecessary to specify what was never denied and what never will be denied by the American Government. On every side we have the express declaration of all the people in favor of the tull payment of the debt, and all insinuations to the contrary are only the result of a greedy avarice that would sacrifice the national credit in order to accumulate individual wealth.

In regard to the charge of the Government hoarding gold, and thus keeping the premium up, we have only to call attention to the experience of last spring, when, in order to lower the rate, the Treasury vaults poured forth their millions, and no permanent effect was produced. All the Administration can do is negative in its character. If Wall street endeavors to run gold up, then its efforts can be

counteracted by the Government; but to i fresh from the scene of the outrage, to give, bring gold down is beyond the power of any Secretary of the Treasury. The spirit of unscrupulous speculation which has caused the issue of such a circular as the one before us is powerful enough to balance any good that might be secured by the sale of Government gold.

The people have confidence in Mr. McCulloch. We have been peculiarly favored in our selections of gentlemen to fill the difficult post of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Chase was as able a financier as the country could desire; Mr. Fessenden has few superiors in all matters affecting the monetary interests of the land; while Mr. McCulloch, by his constant course of wisdom and prudence, has merited the confidence of all parties. All stories in regard to repudiation, when such men hold the portfol'o and such people as the American people acknowledge the debt, must be put down as desperate attempts to coin money out of the nation's difficulties; and the authors can only be viewed as belonging to that class most detested in all ages, usurers, who coin money out of their country's need by undermining her credit.

The Need of Experienced and Capable

Men in Office. WE are glad to observe that both political parties are putting before the people, as candidates for office, their strongest and most experienced men. There never was a time when experience and capacity were more necessary to the public interests than now. The operations of the general Government especially have become so large, the amounts necessary to be raised for public purposes so vast, and the special issues growing out of the war so momentous, that none but statesmen of tried capacity and long familiarity with public life should be sent to the halls of Congress. No matter what party may be in the ascendancy, give us men ot brains to conduct the Government.

The South used to be wiser in its day and generation than the North. When it got hold of a strong man it kept him in Congress term after term, until he became an adept in all the practical details of legislation, and acquired a power and influence in that body which no new member could possibly possess. The North, meanwhile, in obedience to the selfish cry of "rotation in office"-a perpetual plea fo. mediocrity and incapacity-was forever changing its members, and sending new and inexperienced men, who figured at the tail of the committees, and nowhere else, and whose practical influence in shaping the legislation of the country was next to nothing. As a natural and necessary result, the South, through its able and experienced statesmen, came to control the whole machinery of the Government. Of late years, however, a wiser spirit has prevailed at the North, and we can now point to a large number of representatives, of both political parties, who have become skilful and influential legislators.

At this juncture, as we have before remarked, this class of men is indispensable, It is no time for mediocrity now. The work to be done is too important to be entrusted to rawness and inexperience to try its "prentice hand" upon. A blunder in finance may cost us hundreds of millions of dollars, and bring ruin upon thousands. Incapacity in other directions may entail upon us disasters which shall be telt by our children's children.

Give us, then, on all sides, our strongest and best men. Let us lay under contribution the experience, the talent, and the genius of

"A Voice from Macedonia." THE following correspondence appears in the morning papers:-

"PHILADELPHIA, August 20.-Thomas J. Durant, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Permit us to congratu-late you upon your escape from the rutuless violence of the existing authorities and mob of New Orleans on the 30th ultimo, and welcome you to Philadelphia. It is vitally important that the people of the loyal States should comprehend the spirit and purposes of those who, since the withdrawal of military rule, find themseves again in unrestrained control of the rebellious districts. Your undisturbed residence in New Orleans throughout the Rebeltion, notwithstanding your avowed devotion to the Union, your long and intimate connection with the public men and affairs of Louislana, and your recent personal experience, furnish, in our judgment, adequate justification for the liberty we take in inviting you to address the citizens of Philadelphia at an early day.

"Assuring you that your eminent legal and social standing are appreciated by your fellowtizens, and will secure you an influential audience, we hope for a favorable and early reply, and remain yours, respectfully,

J. G. Fell, M. Russell Thayer, Chas. O'Neill, Leonard Myers, Ch. Gibbons, Wm. B. Mann, Henry C. Howell, Wm. Sellers, Ed. S. Clarke, Chas. S. Ogden, Henry C. Carey, William D. Kelley, Ferd. J. Dreer, Jas. Traquair, Henry C. Townsend, James H. Orne, Wm. H. Kern, Lindley Smyth. Edward Browning, Henry C.

"PHILADELPHIA, August 28 .- To Messrs. Henry C. Carey, J. G. Fell, M. Russell Thaver, W. D. Kelley, and others.—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the highly flattering letter you have addressed me, under date of 20th instant, inviting me to address the citizens of Philadelphia on recent events in Louisiana. Though distristing my ability to say what will be appropriate to an audience so enlightened as the one you invite me to address, I will throw myself on their induigence, and gratefully comply with your request. If you approve, I will take the liberty of suggesting Friday evening next, 31st instant, as a time convenient to myself, as I trust it may be to your-selves and the public. With the expression of my most projound thanks for the compliment you have bestowed on me by this invitation, I have the hoper to results. have the honor to remain

"Your most obedient servant, "Thomas J. Durant."

"The address promised in the above correspondence will be delivered on Friday evening. 31st instact, at 8 o'clock, in front of the Union League House, Broad street."

We cordially endorse the request of our fellow-citizens, and are glad that at last a true statement of the condition of affairs in New Orleans will be laid before our people. Mr. Durant is a Unionist after our own heart-a bitter, uncompromising Unionist, one whom neither the threats of rebellion nor the blandishments of bribery could cajole or deceive. He narrowly escaped with his life during the recent butchery, and now comes to our city

through the clear notes of loyalty, an exposition of the causes of the riot, which could never be received through the Rebel journals or the sympathizing officials.

The Progress of the Retorm Movement in England.

THE Reform movement in England increases daily in importance. The telegraph announces that John Bright delivered an address in Birmingham on Monday evening, before the largest audience assembled there for years, and excelling in eloquence all his former efforts. The excitement and enthusiasm are said to exceed anything witnessed since 1822.

It is not long since we saw it stated in an English letter that the great obstacle to the Reform movement was the comparative indifference of the people in regard to it; and unfavorable contrasts were drawn between their present temper and that displayed on the occasion of former Reform agitations. That obstacle, thanks to the fatuity of the Tories themselves, seems to be removed, and the great deep of English feeling bids fair soon to be broken up. And in this is the only hope for the success of the liberals. The ruling classes in England never release a particle of power to the people except in response to a voice which becomes menacing. The people may plead and plead forever in vain; it is only when they begin to threaten that the dull, cold ear of power deigns to listen. Rather than risk a revolution, the ruling classes finally yield something to the popular demand. Such is the history of reform in England, and such will it continue to be, until, by the extension of suffrage, the masses of the people shall be enabled to exercise a direct and controlling influence upon the Gov-

IT IS STATED "on the best authority" that the name of General Daniel E. Sickles was signed to the call for the Cleveland meeting without his consent, and that he declines to take part in it.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ! Wednesday, August 29, 1866.

The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were well maintained. Government bonds were in fair demand at the late advance. Old 5-20s sold at 1093; and 10-40s at 103}. 110 was bid for 6s of 1881, 1135 for old 5-20s, and 1071 for 7:30s. City loans were less active—the new issue sold at 994@994.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 1301; Pennsylvania Railroad at 581, a decline of 4; Reading at 57h, a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 35%@35%, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 334, no change. 581 was bid or Minchill; 41 for North Pennsylvania; 641 for Lehigh Valley: 29 for Elmira do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 214, and Germantown at 23, 53 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut, and 181 for Hestonville. Canal shares continue dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 374. 60 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal pre-

nerred; and 143 for ousquehanna Canat. Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 146: 961 was bid for Seventh National: 32 for Mechanics'; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; and 311 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1483; 11 A. M. 1484: 12 M., 1484: 1 P. M., 1484. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

Reported	by De Haven	& Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
	FIRS	T BOARD.
\$5000 172	5-20s65coupl	
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	R lst mg 6sl	
		& Brother, No. 40 South
		the following quotations of
the rate	s of exchang	e to-day at 1 P. M. :-
		Bujing Sel ing.
American	a Silver, 48 at	ad 48140 1424
Compour	nd Interest No)108: TOOL TAY
		July, 1884 14
	- 0	August, 1864 18
		October, 1864 127
- 61		Dec., 1864 117
	- 0	May, 1865, 97
	- 11	August, 1865 81 Sept., 1865 71
		Sept., 1865 71

October 1895... 7 ported on the Delaware and Hudson Causi for the week ending August 25, 1860:-

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. . 41,820 Pennsy vania Coal Co...... 470 14,603 834.511 Pennsylvania Coal Co..... 20,631 Total tons...... 18,304

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, August 29 .- The offerings of Quercitron Bark are small, and it is in moderate request at \$35 P ton for No. 1.

The market is very poorly supplied with Flour, particularly of the better brands, out there is no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase only for immediate use. Sales of 500 barrels, chiefly of Northwestern extra family, at \$11@ 12, including some superfine at \$838 75; 100 carrels fresh ground new Wheat extras at \$11; old and new stock Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11@ 13 50; and fancy lots at \$14@16-as in quality; 2000 13 50; and fancy lots at \$14@16—as in quality; 2000 barrels City Mills extra and extra family on terms kept secret. A small lot of Rye Fibur sold at \$6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and prices have occlined fully 50 P bastel. Sales of 3000 bushe's new Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Southern ree at \$2.75, and 600 bushe s at \$2.80. Write may be quoted at \$2.85@2.95. A small sale of Penns Ivania Rye at \$1.16. There is not much Corn offering, and the demand is limited. Sales of 2000 bushe's choice yellow at \$30, and 3500 bushe's Western mixed at \$1@92c. Onle are scarce, and sell at \$16@52c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.
Whisky is held firmly, with small sales at \$2.37 for Pennsylvania; and \$2.40 for Ohio.

-Miss Harriet Marttneau is in a declining a letter now and then to a friend. She withdrew from her literary undertakings with reluctance, leaving the Paily News last of all. Such time as her health allows for more than reading devoted to needle-work, in which she performs, it is said, veritable mirioles,

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

ADVICES PER CABLE TO TWELVE O'CLUCK.

The French Troops to Leave Mexico Next January

\$310,000 in Gold Shipped to the insted States To-day.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MAR-KETS THIS AFTERNOON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, August 29.—The Morning Post states that Napoleon has extended the time for the evacuation of the French troops from Mexico

LIVERPOOL, August 29 .- An arrival here reports having seen the Great Eastern on the 19th nstant.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 29,-The steamship Hermonn sailed for New York to-day, taking out £62,000 in specie.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.-Cotton-The sales today are estimated at 10 000 bales; Middling Uplands opened at 131@131d. London, August 29, Ncon.-The opening price

of Consols to-day is 894 for money. American Securities. London, August 29, Noon. - The opening

prices of American stocks to-day were: - United States 5-20s, 724; Eric Railroad, 454; Illinois Central, 681.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Encounter Between Hostile Indians and United States Troop: - Seven of the Latter Killed and Two Wounded-The Indians in Possession of the Whole Country-Indiscriminate Slaughter of Mexicans Near Fort Garland, New Mexico.

Leavenworth, Kansas, August 28,—A fight has taken place near Fort Reno, where the Indians drove off seventy-cight head of Government mules from Colonel Carrington's camp They were followed by mounted men. The Indians turned upon the pursuing party, killing seven and wounding two, and escaped with all the strick.

A party of officers and recruits going to the 18th United States Infantry were attacked at Powder river, and two men were killed in the attack. The Indians did not succeed in stampeding the stock. They have attacked several trains since that time, and killed four men and wounded many more. The red-skins are all around Fort Reno, bring on the pickets the whole might. The Indians hold the whole country, except the military camps. The Sioux stole a herd of horses within one mile of the fort, and a lot of Government mules. Troops were sent in pursuit, but could not overfake them. On the 5th of August, they stole another herd of horses four miles east of Reno.

There is evidently a general outbreak among all the tribes on the plains, and the attacks made on the fronter settlements of Kansas cause great consternation, as there are no troops here.

Six hundred Indians made their appearance near the northern line of Diah Territory, on the Holliday stage line, creating great panic among the settlers in that vicinity. The Deliver News has the following:—"The Indians have returned the vicinity of Fort Garland, New Mexico. and are now engaged in the indiscriminate massacre of all the Mexican inhabitants they

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's Press:-

MUJAVIRO. - This delicious new perfume for the handkerchier, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, or all persumes the tragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, -JOY. COE & CO , N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHES-NUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILD-INGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 730 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Penns Ivana, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsvivania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on A onday, the 3d day of September next.

Bistory furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of these men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

age, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, lought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guitty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and decated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are strainly conceined, and our Southern compartio s have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first probalised, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence lian, to renew their yows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behair of the loyal men or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial we come to these patriots and friends from the Southern states. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperfiled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends

perfiled country

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South. om the South. By order of the Committee. FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS

National Ball has been secured for the sittings of the
Convention of Southern Unionists, to execute in this
city on the 3d of september. The National Union This
city invite delegates as they arrive to call at
their Rooms, No. 1105 CHES'S UP Street, and register
their names. The Club prace their Booms at the use of
the Convention as Headquarters Governor A. J. Hamilton. of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans,
have already registered their names.

8 17 14:

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT—a circular having
been distributed in the district, setting forth that I had
peogod myself before the last Nominating Convention
that I would not again become a Candidate for the
posi ion of Representative, is utterly false and malicious it was not until situr I had received the nomination in question, that I coluntarily stated to the Convention, without any previous piedges on my part, that
I d chot dearrs to be again returned. This was my determination until waited upon by a number of prominent and influential citizens or the district adecyse to a
chapse, at so important and critical a period as the
present, in view of the election to the United States.
Senate of one representing the radical sentiments of
Pennaylvan a

Pennsylvan a

This fact of itself is the very best cuidence that I had not only given entire sa isfaction to a loyal constituency in my past legislative eareer, but it is with this reard that I propose now to go be ore the paople of the district as a candidate for re-election.

JAMES N. KERNS.

It

No. 156 N. Twentieta street.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES. RICHARD PELTZ. FIRST WARD.

UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10th SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-PRILADELPHIA August 25, 1836.
At a stated meeting of the Board of Directo's, held At a stated meeting of the Board of Directo's, held this day it was 1 wolved. That a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. In cash, be declared, out of too carmings of the Company of the Board at months, payable on and a ter September 1, 1866, to such a owklodders as mand this day on the books of the Company of their leys representatives. Resolved That the transfer books of the Company be closed until september 1, 1866.

The Board also by resolution, decided to give the stockholders the benefit of the stock of the New England Anti-Incrustration Company, obtained in part payment to retain in the treasury the interest in he New angland Anti-Incrustration company. Further, Hesolved That a Stock Dividend of TW NTY-FIVE, PER CENT, be declared, payable on and after September 1, 1866.

H, G. LEISENBING, Freasurer. OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No 133 S FHURI Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 25 1896. A Special storing of the stockhoders on the international Petroleum Company will be held at the office. na ional Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Phi adelphia, on the 5th or sep ember proxime, at 12 of clock, M. By order of the President 8 25 10t C. T. BENEDITT, Secretary.

PROMISSORY NOTES BOUGHT AND sold on Commission by WALLIAM B, WAYNE, Note Broker.

I ate Discount Clerk, Bank of North America.
8 28ws25

MONEY FURNISHED ON NEGOTI-

tiable Co.laterals by WILLIAM H. WAYNE.
WILLIAM H. WAYNE.
Late Discount Clerk, Bank of North morica.
No. 18 BANK Street. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSUR-

ANCE COMPANY

August 23, 1886.
The Annual Reeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of september at 10 o'clock A. M., when an ele from will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year

8 22 16t WILLIA'S G. OROWELL, Secretary. MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED MAMMOTH VEIN CONSULTATION
Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company,
No. 228 1/9 CK Street, Philadelph'a, on WEDN.SDAY,
the twelth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.
toy the election of officers, and the transaction of such
other business as may legally be brought before said
a ceting,
8 25 15t

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSULTATION
The Consultation of the Consultation
September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.
A. B. ALMAN
Secretary.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS. Bolders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds. Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy. Ill., at

office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., So. Is BROAD Street, New York, for 50 days BURT PUBLISHED

By the I'h) sicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineticth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARCIAGE,
To be had fee, for four stamps be addressing Secretary New York Museum of Analomy,
See No 6181 ROADWAY, New York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WOOLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous, the only percent
dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tia's, but true to nature, black or brown.
GETUINE I SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves
and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. No d by all
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NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

"Night Blooming Cerens." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S

"Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S

"Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S

"Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON S-TAKE NO OTHER.

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"Fanchon, the Cricket." is a work of genuine vigor and pathos full of life and character, depicting the trials and viousitudes of a poor orphan girl with a style that is very interestingly told in the author's most plantive spirit. The plot of this charming story has been rendered very popular by a dramatic version which has been performed in all the principal theatres in this country, with an unbounded success.

Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume,

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T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. Ecoks sent, postage paid on receipt of retail price.
All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. [1449

SIX MONTHS AT THE

WRITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM

LINCOLN. BY F. B. CARPENTER.

One Volume, 12mo. Frice \$20). "This book is gossipy and entertaining—but it is more

-it exalts our estimation of a man more single hearted and sincers, and more purely American than has ever before appeared conspicaously in our history, and is thus a valuable addition to the numerous biographies and sketches of him already before the public."-Springfield Republican.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 BROAWAY, New York. Sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of the price.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT A dis cunt from regular prices :-SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCO N. By F. B. Carpenter,

THE HOUSE BY THE CHURCH TARD. By Le Fanu... THE HIDDEN SIN. Spendidly Illustrated THE SECOND MRS. TILLOTSON. By Fitz-FERROTYPE AND THOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, best assortment in the city. CARD PAOTOGRAPHS, over 2000 kinds, plain an

colored Polished Walnut, Bust'c, Gilt, and Bosewood PRAMES. all sizes on hand, or male to order. G. W. PITCHER,

No. 808 CHESNUT Street

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